little squeaking voice in one corner of the hall, smid laughter and applause.

"Arkansas!" continued the clerk. Arkausas has no-"

" California !" There was instant silence. Everybody looked in the direction of where the California delegation set. Rumors had been afleat for the last twenty four hours that, notwithstanding the protest of Blaine's friends, some member of the California delegation would present his name to the

California!" again called the clerk. Creed Haymond was seen to rise. Platform! platform!" cried a hundred voices

Mr. Haymond slowly made his way to the front, California has no candidate to present-" slowly said Mr. Haymond. Shouts and applause greeted the announcement. Mr. Haymond raised his hand. "At present," he added, significantly, and the words were the signal of a whirlwind of applause, which swept over the audience from one end of the hall to the other. Colorado and Connecticut were called in succession. "Hawley," said everybody to himself, "the first nomination speech of the Convention." But everybody was deceived. A member of the Connecticut delegation simply rose and in a decidedly matter-of-fact manner announced: "Connecticut presents the name of General Joseph R. Hawley." The announcement was received in the same matter-offact way in which it was made, and the Convention at once proceeded to listen to the continuation of the roll call. Nothing occurred until Illinois was reached. As soon as the name of that State was called, its entire delegation rose and shouts of "Gresham! Gresham!" were heard in every part of the hall. The tall form of Leonard Swett was een to make its way through the aisle toward the chairman's desk. It was he who seconded in Chicago twenty-eight years ago the nomination of Abraham Lincoln. What reminiscences must have crowded upon his mind as he faced the audience What recollections might not have inspired him in his present talk? But his speech ras cold, reasoning, unsympathetic. It was listened to at first with attention, then in respectful silence, but toward the close the audience became wearied, and voices shouted "Time!" It did not seem as if the speaker had his heart in the matter. At least, so it appeared o a majority of the audience. The presentation of his candidate's case was the argument of a lawyer before a judge, and not a jury. It lacked fire, it had not even eloquence. In addition, Mr. Swett lost his voice almost completely when nearly half way through his speech, and only reained it by a supreme effort toward the end. The mention of Gresham's name, however, was received with cheers and a good deal of enthusiasm F. F. Davis, of Minnesota, seconded the nomi-

nation of Judge Gresham. He proved himself a reasonably good speaker, though as ornate, flowery and fustian as Mr. Swett had been cold, barren and unsympathetic. His speech and manner suggested long practice before a mirror in a country chool and occasional references to a handbook with diagrams on oratory. The wild flights of eloquence surprised the audience into silence, and then he concluded the galleries rendered their Intelligent verdict by giving him liberal applause, which on the floor of the Convention only the Dinois delegation joined. J. R. Lynch, of Mississippi; Mr. McCaull, of Massachusetts, and Mr. Rector, of Texas, also seconded Judge Gresham's The speech of the former was nomination. The speech of the former was listened to with a good deal of interest. Though he was the temporary chairman of the Convention of 1884, he was personally known to few of the present delegates, of whom less than 100 probably were in Chicago four years ago. He was also the first colored delegate to address His remarks were principally disected to proving by figures that Judge Gresham, when a candidate for office, always ran ahead of his ticket, thereby showing his popularity. In the course of his speech Mr. Lynch incidentally brought in the name of Harrison. The friends of that candidate were on their feet in a minute, shouting, yelling and waving their hats. It was some time before Mr. Lynch was able to proceed with his speech. Of the remarks of Messrs. Me-Caull and Rector little need be said. They seem to have been made for the purpose of preserving a geographical balance between the different advocates of Judge Gresham's nomination. It is pereches were being Gennt, while the Gresnam sp made, showed his Presidential preferences by shoutself, for Gresham and by waving a gray hat covcertained that no more speeches were to be made for Gresham, a Kansas man moved to take a recess. The proposition was promptly voted down and the roll-call proceeded with.

EX-GOVERNOR PORTER TAKES THE PLATFORM. man was up in an instant. The hall was filled with cries of "Harrison, Harrison." One man with a big red fan, on which was inscribed " Harrison," shook it at the delegates not standing up. There was much enthusiastic confusion. Above the din "Dick" Thompson, Secretary of the Navy under Hayes, finally managed to make himself heard:
"Mr. Chairman, I beg to introduce to the Con-

"Mr. Chairman, I beg to introduce to the Convention ex-Governor Porter, of Indiana."

That gentieman, a portly figure, with sandy hair and florid complexion, made his way to the platform amid the applause of the delegates and the Harrison men in the audience. Governor Porter's speech made up in common sense what it incked in elequence. It was not a fine speech, nor did it presented the claims of General Harrison in a simple, lucid, straightforward manner. On the whole, it compared very favorably with the efforts of preceding speakers. In the course of his speech Governor Porter said:

"If we have an Indiana candidate"—
He did not finish the sentence. "Gresham, Gresham," came from the friends of that candidate in the hall.

Harrison, Harrison," answered the Harrison "The yeas have it and the Convention Stands "The yeas have it, and the Convention stands adjourned until 3 o'clock this afternoon."

D. D. L.

NEW-JERSEY AND PHELPS. RIS NOMINATION FOR VICE-PRESIDENT ADVOCATED

BY GENERAL SEWELL. June 21 (Special).-General Sewell, the hairman of the New-Jersey delegation, when asked If New-Jersey would be satisfied with Phelps on the tail-end of the ticket, said:

The majority of our delegation is anxious to have Pheles occupy the position of Vice-President on the ticket. We believe New-Jersey to be a pivotal State, absolutely necessary to the success of the party, and while we Republicans of New-Jersey will do everything toward the success of the ticket, no matter who may be nominated, we recognize the fact that one of our town people would be stronger from local pride than anybody else. We are not here, however, to dictate, but will loyally support the action of the majority of will loyally support the action of the majority of the Convention. There are a number of personal preferences among the delegates, who will yield to the general good when it is clearly indicated who is most likely to carry the country. Personally I have my own preferences, from the fact that several of the candidates are warm personal friends, but I am in harmony with the general sentiment of our delegation and will yield any personal preference I may have in order that we may make the nomination as nearly unanimous as possible. While Mr. Phelps is eminently qualified for first place on the ticket, we recognize the fact that there are many other men in the field whose capacities are undoubted. We entertain no doubt, though, that in the doubtful States of New-Jersey, Connecticut and New-York Phelps's name and talents, if he is nominated for Vice-President, will add great strength to the ticket."

General Sewell was asked whom his delegation would prefer for first place in the event that Phelps should not be nominated.

"Allison or Harrison," said he.

"How about Sherman?"

"We have considered him."

THE AFTERNOON SESSION.

RINGING CHEERS AT BLAINE'S NAME. HOW THE NOMINATING SPEECHES WERE MADE AND RECEIVED-THE UPROARIOUS RE-

CEPTION TO FORAKER.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Chicago, June 21.-When the Convention re ssembled with a fair degree of promptness, the chairman called, without preface of any kind, for further speeches in support of General Harrison. The response came away back in the Convention from the Texas delegation, where there arose a young man, as far from the traditional Texan type as can be well imagined. This was R. B. Terrell, a rather dapper fellow, well dressed and gentle in his appearance. He spoke smoothly and effectively. Then came Congressman Gallinger, of New-Hampshire, whose name a man in the gallery misunderstood and recklessly entreated "Gallagher" to "let her go." Mr. Gallinger accepted the invitation and let it go for Harrison in very thorough style. In dwelling on the fact that New-Hampshire had no favorite son to press for the Presidency, though he said she had a score of men better fitted than the present occupant of the chair, he enumerated many of the distinguished men born in New-Hamp shire, from Stark to Webster, Chase and Greeley The name of Blaine crept into his speech. The response was general and ringing cheers. The Blatne cheer is unique. It is instantaneous, universal, thrilling. It bursts from a thousand throats at once in one peal as by a stroke upon a bell. It is not like any other cheer. There is heart in it, and every quick response of this vast audience to the magic name proves it. Mr. Gallinger argued vigorously for Harrison, and with his speech the series ended.

HEPBURN'S PROMISES FOR ALLISON. The next State on the list was Iowa, and the delegation rose cheering and waving flags as Chairman Henderson stood up with smile on his broad face to say that their State had a candiatde. Ex-Congressman Hepburn came forward to present the name of William B. Allison. Mr. Hepburn is a serious, possessed them in his favor; and from the beardless man of the Western type, a little roundshouldered, plain in his looks and ways, and proved himself a logical and convincing speaker. Among the promises he made for Allison was, if he were nominated, one would not find in his letter of acceptance a statement that the President ought not to have a second term, followed by con-

Then the clerk went on with the roll of States. Kansas was called, but Ingalls was not named, and Maine, but there was no response.

GALLERY CHEERS FOR ALGER.
When Michigan was called Mr. Horr showed his pudgy face for a m. ment to say that her candidate would be presented by Robert E. Frazier, of Detroit. Mr. Frazier proved to be a young man, a little large about the waist and under the chin, with a bullet-shaped head, a trumpet voice and vigorous gestures. He was received with a big cheer from the galleries, where the Alger men were camped out in force.

What's the matter with Alger?" said a voice in the gallery.

"Oh, he's all right," said the Alger chorus in

The cheering went on. A man in the great gallery rose out of that solid bank of humanity, frantically tore off his coat and swung it around his head while he yelled like mad. Frazier spoke in sledgehammer and stirred up the galleries, where most of the cheering so far has been done, except when the name of Blaine started a general All the candidates thus far named had been cheered as a rule by their own delegations solely, and by the galleries. This was one illustration straggling through numerous delegations. When men cheer, they want to stand shoulder to shoulder. The solitary delegate prefers not to get up and cheer all alone. Mr. Frazier urged General Alger Foraker, and it was aimed at the Depew men. Said haps worthy of mention, too, that Colonel Fred | der. The solitary delegate prefers not to get up and made, showed his Presidential preferences by shout-ing lustily, whenever an opportunity presented it-a pathetic allusion to General Logan as Alger's a pathetic allusion to General Logan as Alger's cherished friend. Meantime, there sat in the ered with crupe. As soon as the chairman had as gallery a weman whose widow's weeds made her white hair even whiter by contrast. She was brushing away the fast falling tears from her eyes. This was the widow of Logan, who, the speaker said, had said of General Alger: "The man who has proved true to his friends can be 'Indiana," cried the clerk. Every Harrison trusted by his country," There followed a series of speeches for Alger, the longest of the day being by Charles G. Noyes, the Speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, who seconded

Then there arose away back in the Convention, in the Nebraska delegation, a little blonde man, of rather an insignificant appearance. There were cries of "Egan!" "Egan!" as he made his way up the aisle. This was Patrick Egan, the famous ex-president of the Land League, and his appearance was in recognition of General Alger's generous services to the Irish cause. The whole Michigan delegation rose and cheered him on his way to the stage. He stood in an easy attitude, with his thumbs tucked into the side-pockets of his sack coat, and spoke without a single gesture, in a voice that at first was rather weak, but gradually filled the hali. There was just a touch of accent. The speech was effective, all the more so because of the poise and calm with which it was delivered, and when he stepped down Mr. Horr, the chairman of the Michigan delegation, Mr. Frazier and others seized his hand with grateful warmth. Mr. Estes, a short, dark, wiry man, from North Carolina, followed, speaking chiefly of General Alger's record as a soldier, and then came Mr. Eggers, of Arizona, who talked about himself so much and about his candidate so little that the galleries grew tired and would have no more of him. A great audience is very much the same cruel monster everywhere, whether it be at a National Convention or a ball fight

The call of the States was resumed as so the enthusiasm of the Alger men over their own speeches had subsided. To the surprise of many, New-Jersey failed to respond, the general impression prevailing that W. W. Phelps's name ould be formally presented as a candidate for

the Presidential nomination. MR. DEPEW'S ELOQUENT CHAMPION.

New-York was the next on the list. Every eye was turned upon the delegation of that State as Senator Hiscock slowly rose. The cheers of his colleagues and other delegates accompanied him to the platform. His presence at once commanded attention, and the vast audience became hushed. What he did say was said well; and if conventions ever listened to or were influenced by arguments injected in nominating speeches, his speech might almost be called convincing. That it converted a single vote may well be doubted; but that was not the fault of the speaker. It ronsed, however, the enthusiasm of the members of New-York's delegation, and they gave their candidate a loval support. At all times an effective speaker. Senator Hiscock on this occasion did more than justice to his reputation as an orator. He seemed in the best possible spirits for his task. Starting with the assertion that in the coming contest the Republican party would be confronted by a Solid South, he showed that victory could be achieved only by carrying all the doubtful States in the North. Chief among these was New-York. Who could Chief among these was New-York. Who could carry New-York? Chauncey M. Depew could. That was the unanimous declaration of the del-egation from that State. Senator Hiscock then egation from that State. Senator Hiscock then went on to say how the name of Depew inspired the Republicans of New-York with confidence; how it was he that could command the entire Republican vote of the State, and the labor vote in addition; and how his nomination would cement the ties of the party rent in former days by factional dissensions, Mr. Hiscock did not propose to enter a defensive campaign in behalf of New-York's candidate. His success, he admitted, had been phenomenal and had roused, perhaps,

in the minds of many a spirit of envy, but his character was spotless and stood unimpeached. He was, it is true, the president of a railroad company," but no wrecked railroads strewed the pathway to his eminence." In New-York, Mr. Hisceek asserted, the farmers would rally around him if he was selected as the standard-bearer of the party; the laborer, the miner, the artisan would forsake old party ties and join the fortunes of Chauncey M. Depew. Labor, so basely outwould forsake old party ties and join the fortunes of Chauncey M. Depew. Labor, so basely outraged by Grover Cleveland, would be on his side in the coming contest, and while New-York would probably be carried for any candidate named at this Convention, it would be removed from the list of doubtful States if Mr. Depew was nominated

insted.

The speech was listened to with attention and in respectful silence, but it did not seem to arouse anything except State pride At its conclusion the New-York delegation cheered lustily enough, and its number produced a respectable volume of saund. But in the galleries it was received with indifference bordering on coldness. A few delegates only, outside of the New-York men, were seen waying late and cheering.

gates only, outside of the New-Total waving hats and cheering.
G. G. Hartley, of Minnesota, seconded the nomination of Mr. Depew. That a Western man should perform this task evidently surprised the Convention, for in that quarter no one had looked for a very cordial support of Mr. Depew's candidacy. Mr. Hartley, however, is, it should be remembered, identified with Western railroad interests; and this fact may in some measure perhaps account for his course to-day. His speech terests; and this fact may in some measure per-baps account for his course to-day. His speech was an eloquent one. It was frequently inter-rupted by cheers; but it was evident also that the cheers were not so much intended for the cause which the speaker pleaded as for the speaker himself. The question of personality in convention is too important a factor to be lest sight of when comparing the strength of the vote different candidates will poll. The cheers which will greet the efforts of a popular orator are not always indicative of the strength of his cause.

HOW SHERMAN'S NAME WAS PRESENTED. Ohio was next on the list to present a candidate. The performance of that duty, however, devolved upon a Pennsylvanian, General Hastings. From the very start the Ohio men showed the confidence which strength inspires by giving their spokesman a splendid ovation. In this the galleries readily joined. They saw on the platform a man in the prime of life, splendidly built, straight as an arrow, with clean-cut features and a soldierly bearing. His very appearance preoutset, when he uttered in a sonorous voice the sentence: "Pennsylvania has no use for Grover Sentence: "Pennsylvania has no use for Grove, Cleveland," until he stepped down to receive the congratulations of his friends, he had, if not a majority of the del gates, certainly the audience with him. Of his speech as an argument why John Sherman should be nominated little need be said. Sherman should be nonlinear the sentence: "Sherman's It is summed up in the sentence: "Sherman's record is the record of the party for the last thirty

stant efforts for four years to bring about his own second nomination, but without being able to overthrow his own argument. He told the Convention, too, that Mr. Allison would not return rebel flags. At this there were cheers and cries of "Foraker!" Foraker."

The nomination was seconded by Mr. Besworth, of Rhode Island, a young and handsome fellow, who spoke in a clear and ringing voice, and made one of the most satisfactory speeches of the day, which was fellowed by a long Allison cheer.

Then the clerk went on with the rell of States.

The lock pointing to the hour of 6 reminded the making of nominations to-night.

WILD OVER GOVERNOR FORAKER

Governor Foraker seconded the nomination of Sherman. His appearance on the stage was greeted by the wildest enthusiasm. While it was at its height a floral piece bearing the legend, " No rebel flags surrendered while I am Governor," was brought in and carried to the platform. The sight of it set the galleries fairly beside themselves. They yelled, they howled, they screamed. The Ohio delegation set them a good example. In vain the Chair rapped for order. The audience was intent upon having it out. Through it all Governor Feraker preserved the appearance of pleased self-possession. The muscles of his face patroned with a superior and the control of the co Governor Feraker Bellevister of his face twitched with a senous satisfaction. His eyes sparkled. His whole system seemed to absorb the intoxicating pleasure of such an ovation, and who could blame him? When, at last, he was percentaged to the could blame him? mitted to speak it was with the consciousness that victory was achieved before the battle had been fought. His speech was temperate; temperate at fought. His speech was temperate; temperate at least for him. The plaudits of the audience did not obliterate his judgment. He started by asserting boldly that the Ohio delegation came to the Convention united, and that its sixty members would vote for the candidate proposed by them like one man. A smile was seen flitting over the faces of many of the delegates when that statement was made by Governor Foraker, but on such an occasion it could not be successfully challenged. The most characteristic utterance was probably the following:

to waste your time on biographical sketches. If you have listened to what has been said on this platform to-day you will appreciate the value of this pathers as well as the sketches.

publican all, his life and who has never strayed in bad company."

Everybody, of course, understood the reference

Everybody, of course, understood the reference to Mr. Depew's support of the Liberal movement in 1872, though many, no doubt, regarded it as displaying a lamentable want of tact. It was received in silence by the delegates, and by the galleries without great domonstrations. At the close, however, of Governor Foraker's remarks, and upon the mention of Sherman's name, cheer after cheer rent the air. The Ohio delegation led off, the galleries became infected and before they knew it themselves a large portion of the delegates were on their feet, cheering, waving hats and flags. It lasted for fully fifteen minutes and was the first genuine outburst of enthusiasm in the Convention. Delegates rose and stood on their chairs; half the audience was standing; one man liags. It lasted for fully fifteen minutes and was the first genuine outburst of enthusiasm in the Convention. Delegates rose and stood on their chairs; half the audience was standing; one man waved his hat, the other his cane. Governor Forsker himself, when concluding his speech, had drawn an American flag from his breast pecket, saying that this was the answer which the Republican party flung to the breezes in opposition to the bandanna of the Democracy. All the Sherman men had provided themselves with flags. In an instant, the Ohio delegation setting the example, flags were seen in every direction, attached to canes, to umbrelias, to hets. Some friends of Mrs. Foraker, who sat in the gallery, had white persesols trimmed with American flags. These they opened and shut, attracting the attention of delegates and audience. Reognizing Mrs. Foraker, and, sitting not far from her, Mrs. Legan, the audience fell to renewed cherring. The slightest incident added a 15 dusafed voices to the general uproar. In one corner of the hall, at last, some one started above the din the tune of "Marching through Georgia." Immediately the melody was caught by the throng. Amid the deafening cheers, the incoherent yells, rose the refrain "Tramp, Tramp, the Boys are Marching." It was a friendly pundemenium which reigned. Men laughed, shouted, and shook each other's hands. Boys carried on the shoulders of others waved flags. The only self-pessessed men were the assistants to the sergeont at-arms, and they looked disgusted. For once, their authority was disputed, and successfully, too. Their ribboned little staffs and evening dress-suit counted for nothing.

JUDGE KELLEY'S OPINION OF THE PLATFORM. Washington, June 21.-The following telegram was ent to-night to William McKinley, chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, at the Chicago Convention,

by Judge Kelley, of Pennsylvania: by Judge Kelley, of Pennsylvania:

Thanks for tariff and tax plank in platform. It will carry all the doubtful States of the North, and give us a fair fighting chance for Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Kentucky.

WILLIAM D. KELLEY.

READY TO OPEN THE CAMPAIGN.

There was an eager crowd at the Republican Club of the IXth Assembly District at Abingdon Square of the IXth Assembly District at Abingdon Square and Bank-st., waiting for the news from Chicago last evening. The delegates are keeping the members of the club informed by wire of the progress of the Convention and preparations of an interesting character have been made for the evening following the nominations. Music, fireworks and good speakers will be the attraction at the club, and resolutions ratifying the platform and nominations will be adopted.

FORMING A LIVELY CAMPAIGN CLUB. Over one hundred hopeful Republicans met at the Ashland House last evening and organized an XIth Assembly District Campaign Club. It was decided Assembly District Campaign Club. It was decided to name the club for the Republican nominees as soon as the Convention at Chicago shall have decided who they are to be. The following officers were elected: President, A. C. Cheney, president of the Garfield National Bank; vice-president, J. S. Smith; secretary, H. Reems; treasurer, Alderman James G. McMurray, All present signed the roll of membership. The club will meet again next Thursday evening. A hand-some banner will be raised when it has been ascertained what the Republican candidates will look like.

A meeting to ratify the nomination of the National Republican Convention will be held at the rooms of Republican Convention will be a middle on ave., at a o'chek on the evening of the day on which the news is received that the nomination for President has been made. Members and friends of the club are invited to attend without further notice.

and no one can be happy whose system is deranged by pot-sonens accretions. Nearly all ills that flesh is hair to arise from torpid liver and derangement of the directive organs. Dr. Pierce's Piensant Pargative Pelleis correct irregulari-ties of the liver, prevent constitution and promote good health. Buy them of your druggist

THE WORK OF THE DAY. PLATFORM ADOPTED AND CANDIDATES SUG-

GESTED.

LEONARD SWETT NOMINATES WALTER GRESHAM-GENERAL HARRISON NOM-INATED BY EX-GOVENOR

PORTER.
Chicago, June 21.—At eight minutes after 10. although not more than one-third of the delegates were in their seats, Chairman Estee rapped for order and declared the Convention opened for business. The prayer with which the proceedings began was offered by the Rev. Thomas F. Green, rector of St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, Chicago. His prayer was:

Almighty God, Father of all men, ruler of Nations, log of Kings, we render The Almighty God, Father of all men, ruler of Nations, King of Kings, we render Thee our grateful homage and thanksgiving for the rich abundance of blessings that Thou has vouchsafed to this land in our lime and day. We bless Thee for the past with its mighty weight of history, for the present with its magnificent sweep of possibility and for the rich hope of the future, and we pray that our hearts may ever in humble reverence bless Thy name for Thy great goodness. Have mercy, we beseech Thee, upon this whole land, cleanse it from impurity and exail it in right-cousaess. From intemperance and impurity, from

ness. Have morey, we beseech Thee, upon this whole land, cleanse it from impurity and exail it in right-cousiess. From intemperance and impurity, from dishonesty and corruption, from decett and fraud, from intimidation and tyranny, we beseech Thee, good Lord, deliver us. May Thy kingdom come and Thy will be done among men and may Thy peace, the peace of God, brood with blessed benediction over our land.

Bestow Thy blessings, we beseech Thee, upon this convention assembled for the grave concerns of government. With Thy infinite wisdom direct its deliberations and so guide us by Thy Holy Spirit that we may ever seek Thy honor and Thy glory. Bless, we beseech Thee, our rulers and all who are over us in authority, and grant that he may be exaited to the chief rule of this great Nation whose mind is cleanest, whose heart is purest and whose strength is in the Mighty One of Israel. Direct us, we beseech Thee, in all of our doings with Thy most precious faith, and further us with Thy continual help that in all our works begun, continued and ended in Thee, we may glorify Thy Holy name, and finally by Thy mercy enter into Thy eternal kingdom, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

The roll of States was called for the purpose of

The roll of States was called for the purpose of obtaining the names of the National Committee. The roll was called a second time, and the only States or Territories from which no response was received were Arkansas, Nebraska, New-York, Tennessee, Virginia and Utah. For the District of Columbia Perry II. Carson was named as the memher of the National Committee, and for Montana Charles S. Warren.

After music from the band, to which not the slightest attention was paid by any one until America" was struck up, and which was received with great enthusiasm, the chairman called the Convention to order and asked whether the Committee on Resolutions was ready to report. Mr. Warner, of Missouri, responded that the committee would be ready to report in two or three minutes. At this time, Mr. McKinley, chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, was seen walking down the aisle toward the Ohio delegation. He was greeted with applause, and on reaching the Ohio delegation stopped for a moment to speak with Mr. Butterworth. By this time nearly every one knew that Mr. McKinley was present, and the cheering broke out with renewed force. The chairman of the Convention called him to the platform, and as he obeyed, ringing applause broke out. It was plain that Mr. McKinley was very near the hearts of a great many of the delegates. His march to the platform was in the nature of an ovation, and when he turned slowly around and faced the Convention there was a look of gratitude such as might be expected in his student-like face. The cheers were deafening, but in a moment, from all over the hall, came the sound, "Sh, sh," which speedily quieted the demonstration, every one being anxious to catch every word uttered by Mr. McKinley, and in a low tone of voice the distinguished protectionist from Ohio read the declaration of principles. (For the resolutions see another column.)

interrupted by applause, which greeted the references made to the abolition of slavery in Brazil. and was enthusiastic upon the reference to the recovery of Home Rule in Ireland. The reference to the right of every American citizen to east a free ballot and have it duly counted was received with great and continued applause. When the speaker read the portion of the platform referring the American system of protection, loud cheers broke forth from the delegates and audience. Almost all of the delegates rose to their feet, and, waving handkerchiefs and fans, continued the applause for several minutes.

The reference to the Mills bill, indersing the Republican Representatives in Congress in opposing its passage, was greeted with cheers. Applause also followed the plank which condemned the proposition of the Democratic party to place wool on the free list. The objection to the introduction into this country of foreign contract labor and Chinese labor was specially emphasized by cheers. That part of the report favoring the admission of the Territories was heartily applauded, as was led also the plank condemning the Mormon Church in the Territories. When it was recommended that letter postage be reduced to one cent per ounce, there was much applause. A liberal and popular common school education was also cheered. The plank in reference to liberal pensions was greeted with great applause. The Convention showed its approval of civil service reform by applauding loudly. The point referring to the protection of the old soldiers of the war by providing pensions for their support was received with loud and continued applause. The portion referring to the action of the Democrats in Congress in refusing even a consideration of general pension legislation was also loudly applauded.

Upon the conclusion of the reading of report of the Committee, which was received with long and continued cheers, the Chair recognized Mr. Marine, of Maryland, who said:

Iniid, who said:

Mr. Chairman: I desire to move the unanimous adoption of those resolutions, and that we may move cordially express our sentiment, that we do so by a rising vote. But before that motion is put I beg the indulgence of the gentlemen of this Convention for a very few brief words. (A votee, "No.") We have a right to feel proud of our party as we have a right to feel proud of our party as we have a right to feel proud of our country. Thirty-two years ago the frest declaration of the Republican party was heralded through the country on the standard of free speech, free soil and free press. The Republican party has kept march with the pace of the times. The Republican party has been the salvation of the Government and the emancipator of the slave. (Applause.) And when the interests of the Government are threatened again by the colouris of Democracy, and the trade and the prosperity of the people of our Nation are put in porti. this grand old historical party of ours, equal always to every emergency, no matter how great the emergency may be, comes forward again and plains listell upon the immutable and everlasting rock of truth and patriotism, and proclaims to the people of this country that the grand old organization that has served you in the past will protect and serve you in the future.

Mr. Characcu: We have been fortunate in-

eved you in the past will protect and serve you in a future.

Mr. Charcoen: We have been fortunate including the existence. We never were platform adopted by our riv since its existence. We never were no fortunate in any phraseology employed a platform than we are here to day. (Applause.) and I predict that the patriotic utterances that are strength of the past of the power of electricity from one end of it to the her (applause), and that the memories of the past, recying like the wind over the prairies, the dead hocs of the past uniting themselves to the living oughts of to-day, will stir in every manly patriotic som those fires of patriotism that have made Reshilcanism a power in the land heretofore. (Loud danner of the Republic, which is the banner of Republican party, we shall go forth to conquest do to triumph. (Loud applause, during which the healer sat down.)

speaker sat down.)

The Cheirman—Centlemen of the Convention: The question is upon the adoption of the report of the Committee on Resolutions.

Mr. Horr, of Michigan—I second that motion, and I call for the previous question. (Cries of "Good, good," and applause.)

The Chair—The State of Michigan calls for the previous question. Does that call receive a second? (Cries of "Yes, Yes.")

The State of New-Jersey seconded the call. The State of Missouri seconded the call. By this time the delegates all over the house were standing up and calling the names of their States, seconding the call.

The Chair-Gentlemen of the Convention: Shall the meta question be now put? ("Yes. yes" from all over the house.) Those in favor will say "Aye." (Loud crics of "Aye. aye.") Those opposed say "No." The ayes have it. (Great applause all over the house.) The question now is upon the adoption of the report of the Committee on Resolutions. Those in favor of the motion will rise.

Every delegate in the hall arose to his feet amid wild and enthusiastic cheering and the waving of hats and handkerchiefs. chairman said "Those opposed, no," not a voice was heard in the hall, and the chair said in a tone of evident pleasure, "Unanimous. The report pres

The Chair-Gentlemen of the Convention: The next order of business is the presentation of candidates for (applause and great cheering) President and Vice-President. The secretary will call the roll by States and Territories.

Mr. Do Young, of California-Mr. President, I move that we adjourn until 2 o'clock. This motion was greeted with the derisive howl

of "No" and the gentleman from California

quickly subsided.

The Chair—The rule relating to the subject will be read by the secretary, as there has been a slight change from the previous rules. The secretary will read

The secretary then read the rule as follows:

In presenting nominations for President and VicePresident, in no case shall the calling of the roll be
dispensed with. When it appears at the close of any
roll call that any candidate has received a majority of
all the votes to which the Convention is entitled, the
president of the Convention shall announce the question to be: Shall the nomination of the candidate be
made unanimous? But if no candidate shall have received such majority the Chair shall direct the vote
to be taken again, which shall be repeated until some
candidate shall have received a majority of the votes,
and when any State has announced its vote it shall
so stand unless in case of numerical error.

The secretary called the roll of the States for
the purpose of permitting delegates to nominate
candidates for the Presidency of the United States.
Neither Alabama nor Arkansas had any candidate
to present. When California was called, Creed
Haymond rose and was saluted with cheers and
cries of "Take the platform." He said:

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Convention: The The secretary then read the rule as follows:

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Convention: The California delegation, whose position is well known here, asks the Conventon to pass them on the roll-call of States for the present.

When Colorado was reached, the Chairman rose and said that Colorado had no name to present. When Connecticut was called, Mr. Warner, of that delegation said:

Mr. Chairman, Connecticut presents the name of the Hon. Joseph R. Hawley. (Cheers.) The Chair-Mr. Warner, of Connecticut, presents the name of Joseph R. Hawley.

THE NAME OF GRESHAM PRESENTED. Delaware, Florida and Georgia had no name to present, and when each State was called, the chairman of the respective delegations made the When Illinois was called, the Convention broke into a roar, and the Hon. Leonard Swett walked toward the platform, and was introduced by the Chairman. Mr. Swett then prosented the Hon. W. Q. Gresham in the following

words:

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Convention: This presence recalls a scene enacted in this city twenty-eight years ago. That was the second National Republican Convention, and the first nomination of Abraham Lincoln. At his inauguration the Republican party first assumed the refus of Governmental control. With unimportant interruptions, the Democratic party had controlled our National policy for thirty-two years. The country in 1861 stood upon the verge of political and manufal ruin, and the sharpest and most deadly conflict of arms ever known succeeded. We have had of Republican rule since then four years of war and twenty years of peace. The four years of war and twenty years of peace. then four years of war and twenty searlices and the four years of war produced heroes, serifices and suffering without parallel, and a rounited country. The twenty years of peace increased the population, internal improvements, manufactories, useful inventions, comforts in homes and the general development of all classes, with a rapidity unequalled in the history of the world within the time named. In the language of Daviel Webster, we may say of this Republican rule, the suffering and the fruits of the war, and the unparallelet prosperity of this peace: "The past is at

We have again assembled to select a President for We have again assembled to select a President for 00,000,000 of free people. Who most in character is the very essence of these people? Who of all the names suggested will draw support most largely from all classes? Who can best bring together and remnite the broken fragments of our party; who, by personal courage and sublime confidence in his own convictions, is an ideal leader of the American people? Who most strikingly stands for cosmopolitan American character? These are the questions of the hour addressed to us all.

PRESENTED FROM TWO STATES.

I suggest the name of Walter Q. Gresham, of Indiana and Illinois, and invite a thoughtful consideration of some of the reasons why he should be nominated.

He was born of sturdy and rugged parents, in Harrison County, Indiana. fifty-seven years ago, and has rison County, Indiana, fifty-seven years ago, and has spent one-third of his life in labor upon a farm. He acquired, by nature and education, a profound belief in the fundamental doctrines of government and the union of the States, "one and inseparable," as taught by the lives and examples of Washington and Hamilton, Clay and Webster, Lincoln and Thad Stevens, and a disbetief in, and aversion for the political heresies of John C. Calhoun, Breckenridge, letterson Davis, and Lamar—of property in man, and the right of secession. He has always been an unwavering and inflexible Republican. One third of a century ago he organized the party of Fremont and Dayton in his native county, which consisted, all told, of four people. In 1860, then at the age of twenty-nine; he was elected to the State Legislature at the same time Mr. Lincoln was elected President, from a strong Democratic county and by the aid of German votes. There he originated and passed a law which authorized Oliver P. Morton, our greatest war Governoe, to organize and arm, at the expense of the State, any regiment anywhere in the State. We now the peace and loyalty of Indiana, at this critical period, to the admirable working of this law and the fact that she was not behind the call of the President one moment in furnishing her quota of men.

After performing this service, of great value to be state, he selected 1,000 young neighbors and friends and marched at their head into kentucky with General sherman, at the very beginning of the war. These forces aided the loyal element there in holding true to forces aided the loyal element there in holding true to spent one-third of his life in labor upon a farm. He

rehed at their near line her heat the very beginning of the war. These cres added the loyal element there in holding true to the Union the northern part of that State, while the othern part broke off and went with the Rebellion t for the presence of these troops, the Ohio River and have probably been the dividing line and othern Ohio, Indiana and Illinois would have been

Southern Obio, Indiana and Thools the first battle ground.

He served with Grant at Shiloh and Vickburg and was a distinguished figure with Sherman in his march upon Atlanta in 1864. He was frequently promoted for gallant conduct on the battle-field and was called upon when sharp work was to be done, and finally fell, pierced by a Minie ball, while leading his division into the shot and shell of the cnemy at the bloody light of Leggett's Hill. In the suburbs of Atlanta.

Carried to the rear he met Colonel Richard S. Tuthill, whose presence now adorns the judicial bench of this State, and who was then a commander of batteries of artillery making their way to the front. The scene was one of confusion, of the tramping of horses' hoofs and the ratting of artillery and calssons dashing into battle. Colonel Tuthill turned aside a moment to General Gresham then bleeding on a stretcher and said inquiringly: "Are you hurt badly?" The fight was not all out of him yet, and turning his pale face to see who made the inquiry, he replied: "You had better hurry your batteries to the front. They are needed there." He was placed in a freight car and hurried to the North. The next day he awoke from a meruhine sleep in a dezed condition and said to a soldier in attendance, "Whose body is that?" pointing to a coffin in the same car with him. "That's the dead body of your commander, General McPherson." Thus the commander of the army and the division commander had mingled their blood upon the red field at Leggett's Hill. Wherever in all the war the battle's wreck lay thickest, there was the manly form of General Gresham, a type of enthusiastic heroism, and an inspiration to the soldlers who followed him.

GREAT IN PEACE AS WELL AS WAR.

Ent it is not in his military career, dashing and first battle ground. To served with Grant at Shiloh and Vickburg and

GREAT IN PEACE AS WELL AS WAR. But it is not in his military career, dashing and brilliant as that is, that we find the crowning reasons for his nomination. For him, " Peace hath her victories no less renowned than war."

After his relations with the army were voluntarily

severed, he was called by President Arthur into his Cabinet, to the office of Postmaster-General Here he greatly promoted the rapid expedition of the mails, greatly promoted the rapid expedition of the mails, shortening materally the time of their transit across the continent. He also added in reducing the letter, newspaper and parcel postage, thereby saving millions to the people, and encouraging the dissemination of literature and intelligence. He was also the first vigorously to enforce the United States statutes against the abuse of the mails by lottery venders and other swindling schemes, by which the credulous and weak minded were imposed upon, and their confidence betraved.

swindling schemes, by which the credulous and weak minded were imposed upon, and their confidence betrayed.

it is, however, in the discharge of his duties as inited States Judge that the higher and crowning glories of his character appear. The image of Justice among the Greeks was represented a blindfolded, holding the scales balanced in her hand, but unable to see the rank or standing of the parties before her. Judge Gresham has been the living ideal of this Greetan figure. Unmoved by the threatenings of power, he has gone straight on in the line of his duty to the integrity and right of the question under consideration and has administered justice to the high and low, the rich and poor, with a steady but impartial hand.

The contestants in one of the greatest railroad strikes that has arisen in our country have also been before him. By a wise and happy decision he administered exact justice to all, prevented the strike from becoming universal, public traffic from being paralyzed, the Nation from convulsion and the most serious damage to an unknown number of individuals. Wherever in all his life he has touched anything, it has been improved, heautified or adorned. He has always had the happy faculty of quietly doing the right thing at the right time, and he possesses in his own great character all the good qualities of the Republican party. Under his leadership the campaign ery will be "Live and Let Live." There will be no attacks on capital and no attacks upon labor, but the country will march on, with gigantic strides in settlement, development, and growth. The true levelling system will be adopted of making all men equal before the law, and placing all men's feet on a level. Then the law man must be contented with his shortness.

GRESHAM'S LIKENESS TO LINCOLN.

GRESHAM'S LIKENESS TO LINCOLN. In personal characteristics, in the manner and con-dition of his candidacy, and in his relations to the dition of his candidacy, and in his relations to the Presidential office, Judge Gresham is more like Abraham Lincoln than any other living man. The movement in his behalf, like the movement for Lincoln, is the spontaneous and unorganized action of the people. Like Lincoln, Gresham is not working for the Presidential office. He believes that this exalized office should never be sought and never declined. Like him, too, he believes that causes which tend to great consequences should be left to work out their results unaided and that they cannot be materially hastened or impeded by personal interference. Like Lincoln in character, homest and simple, but robust, fearless in danger, full of justice and of noble heart, he stands out in prominence as an ideal candidate.

May I also be pardoued for saying in this august presence that back in 1849 at the age of twenty-four.

is adopted." This announcement was followed with great applause and cries of "Ingersoil." Ever afterward I sat at his feet, as Sani of Parsus at at the feet of Gamaliel, and was permitted as we at the feet of Gamaliel, and was permitted as we walked tegether the journey of life "to lean on jet own great arm for support." I watched his thoughtful of the content of the convention: The next own great arm for support. I watched his thoughtful ful fact he had sat at the feet of Gamailei, and was permitted as we walked together the journey of life "to lean on his own great arm for support." I watched his thought in face when the news first reached him that he had received a large vote for Vice-President at Philadelphia when Fremont and Dayton were nominated, and when the thought of great political preferment first took root in his mind.

I know from this intimate relation how confidence and sympathy may exist between a great leader and the people without either knowing the other. I can never forget how in moments of great doubt he agonizedly watched and listened for tokens of guidance from the common people, as the mariner watches for the sun, to learn where he is and whither he is drifting, through the darkness and mists of the storm.

The same sympathy and confidence exist between Gresham and the people that existed between lincoin and the people. His heart also has beaten in sympathy with the sons of toil, for he has labored with them in sunshine and in the cold. He, too, has been promoted from their ranks and knows the taste of poverty, and like them has earned his bread "in the sweat of his face." He has never forgotien their lives sweat of his face." He has never forgotien their lives sweat of his face." He has never forgotien their lives of privation and self-denial in their hard struggles for existence. Whether bondmen or freemen, he had that sublime faith in their honesty and patriorism that, like Lincoin, he was willing to have his body pierced with bullets in their behalf.

The rich, too, have found ample protection and the adjustment of every right in the equipose of his character.

WITH HIS PARTY FOR PROTECTION. He has always stood with his party for the pre ection of American labor against foreign competi and has always believed in fair wages for fair work.

He has advocated liberal pensions for the maimed, worn and dependent defenders of the Union. He knows by experience how the rebel bullet tears and huits, for he himself has been wounded and carried on a stretcher from the field of battle and has borne the pains and sees the needs of the decrepit and health-broken soldier.

on a stretcher from the field of battle and has borne the pains and sees the needs of the decrepit and health-broken soldier.

We should also not forget that this nation has arrived at that stage of civilization and development that it has a right to demand common honesty in polities. If a young man happens to acquire the presents of "Honorable" to his name he has the right to demand that that shall not be the occasion of explanation and apology ever afterward. The people have a right to demand a higher standard of integrity than that its President shall in his letter of acceptance pledge himself to one term, and then by every official act afterward work for a second nomination and appeal to them again for a re-election. They have a right to demand that he shall not promise Civil Service reform with his lips and break every such promise in practice. The strength of Judge Greishan's candidacy lies in the public belief that he will not do such things, but that he will, if elected, manage rutle affairs with the same common honesty he has hereofore managed everything.

Therefore, under the circumstances and necessities of our party, and without disparaging in the slightest degree the merits of other candidates. I offer to this Convention the rarest of opportunities. But nominate Gresham and the people will bear him in triumph on their shoulders to the White House and to tha official seat of Washington. Lincoln, Garfield and Grant. The reins of Government, under the inspiration of his leadership, will be taken from those who imperilled its existence and placed in the hands of those who saved it in its hours of weakness and danger. In behalf of the laboring man, of whose struggles he is the living embodiment; in behalf of the soldier, whose garb he has wern with honer; in behalf of patriotism and loyalty, of which he is the shining representative and example; and for the State of Lincoln. Grant and Logan, I nominate as a candidate for President of the United States the son of lilinois by adoption—Walter Q. Gresham. of the State of the President of the United States the on of Illnois by adoption—Walter Q. Gresham. Mr. Swett was hoarse and evidently had not

Mr. Swett was hoarse and evidently had not made himself distinctly heard by the delegates at the back of the hall or by those in the galleries. When he mentioned the name of Judge Gresham, there was hearty applause from the delegates and the galleries. The reference of the speaker to the resemblance between Judge Gresham and Abraham Lincoln elicited more applause than any other part of his speech. At the conclusion of Mr. Swett's remarks there was considerable applause. Mr. Davis, of Minnesota, seconded the nomination of Judge Gresham. When Mr. Davis painted the life of Gresham as like in birth, in training, in courage, conviction and popular choice with that of Lincoln, there was great applause and cheering. Such references as "a man of the people" and "a representative candidate" and "great soldier and jurist" were heartily applauded. At the conclusion of Mr. Davis's reference to Gresham's magnetic name as one which would unite anew the masses of the Republican party. His allusion to Gresham as a hero's candidate for soldier-President was also received with applause. The reference to his position upon the tariff and finances, free speech, free ballots, human labor and honest toil was also received with enthusiastic applause.

Mr. Davis's scathing denunciation of the presmade himself distinctly heard by the delegates at

ballots, human labor and honest toil was also received with enthusiastic applause.

Mr. Davis's scathing denunciation of the present incumbent, prating of justice, civil rights and the dignity of public trust, and still destroying them all, was received with cheers, as was his reference to the name of Gresham, which would satisfy all portions of the country, including the doubtful States, and the statement that his election would be simply a question of majority and not of success. At the close of the speech Mr. Davis's effort was rewarded with cheers and the usual accompaniment of waving of hats and hand-kerchiefs and applause lasting several minutes. The entire Illinois delegation and perhaps forty of the other delegates rose to their feet and for many minutes kept up the plaudits.

John R. Lynch, the well-known colored orator from Mississippi, chairman of a former Republican Convention, stepped to the platform and began his remarks in slow, measured tones, seconding Judgo Gresham's nomination. He said in part:

Gentlemen of the Convention: Permit me to say that Judge Gresham is not a Republican from a change of heart, for his heart has never been wrong. (Appliuse). He is not a Republican from conversion, for he never heart, for his heart has never been wrong. (Applause). He is not a Republican from conversion, for he never needed to be converted. (Applause). He was one of the men who brought it into existence, stood by it from its infancy to heary ace, and has fathfully supported its candidates from the day of its organization up to the present. (Applause). Gentlemen, a man to be the leader of the Republican party of Southern Indiana must necessarily have some of the true blue Republican blood in his veins. Judge Gresham, as the candidate for the Legislature from Harrison County in 1860, was elected to the Legislature by a majority of nearly 100 votes, when the same county gave a majority of over 600 for the Democratic state telect. As the Republican candidate for Congress in one of the strong Democratic districts in Northern Indiana in 1866, he came within 1,800 votes of an election in a district in which there was a Democratic majority of over 4,000. (Great applause). From this I think we can infor that he is a man of the people, strong with the people, and, it is said that in consequence of the fact that he is not presented as the first choice, as the favorite son of his own State, he is not thus presented, and I want to say here and now that if the choice of the convention should happen to fall upon that high-toned, brave, houerable, gallant son of Indiana, in the person of Benjamin Harrison—

At this point Mr. Lynch was interrupted by wild cheering and great applause from the Indiana, in the person of Benjamin Harrison—

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familiar with the manner in which the canvass has been conducted in the election of delegares from that state are aware of the fact that the friends and supporters of Walter Q. Gresham were more concerned, more axious to maintain the unity, the harmony of the Republican party of Indiana than they were to secure the election of Gresham delegares. (Cheers.) They were determined that there should be no faction, no division, no strife, created in that party or in that state by any act or deed on their part. (Cheers.)

Mr. McCaull, of Massachusetts, in seconding the nomination of Judge Gresham said:

Now, gentlemen, I wish to say one word about an objection that is made to Judge Gresham, and that is, that he is supported by the Mugwungs. Now, I don't think those gentlemen should be permitted to distate the nomination of the Republican party. (Cheers, Four years 20, when your valiant leader was assailed with all the fury of those gentlemen, you came to his support and you hid him in your heart, and I say that it would be just as wrong as to have deserted Mr. Blaine (loud cheers) for you to sacrifice so excellent a Republican as Judge Gresham simply because he has received the praise of those men. We should neither make a sacrifice to their fury nor to their praise.

The nomination of Judge Gresham was seconded also by John B. Rector. of Texas. At the end of his speech, J. M. Graybill, of Kansas, moved to take a recess until 2 o'clock. The mortion was smothered under an avalanche of "Noes," and the secretary called "Indiana," when every one

## A Fair Trial

Of Hood's Sarsaparilla for serofula, salt rheum, or and affection caused by impure blood, is sufficient to convince any one of the superior and peculiar curative powers of

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